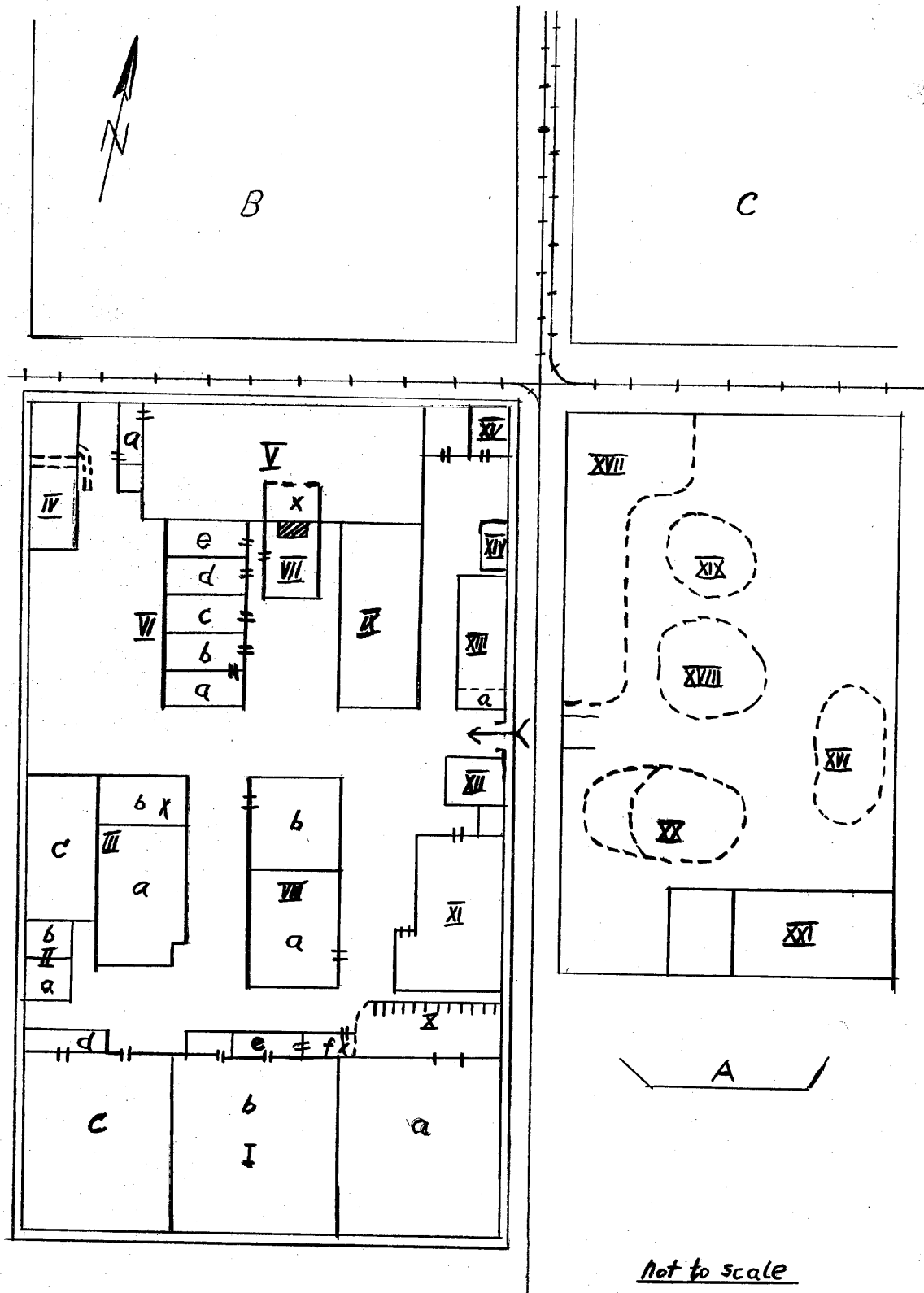


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Enclosure 1

A.B.Z. 50 in Restor



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Legend to  
Enclosure 1  
Page 2

Type of construction: Brick buildings. Roofs supported partly by wooden trusses, partly by steel trusses.

I. Engine shop, 150x30 meters

- a. Seven test stands for carburetor engines. Inspection and distribution of ready engines.
- b. Spare parts depot. Assembly shop; conveyor belt, 60 meters long. Another conveyor belt, which was also 60 meters long, led to this assembly line from the disassembly shop via the washing plant.

One compressor.

Craneways for overhead traveling cranes were under construction.

- c. Seven cylinder-grinding machines of various sizes.

Eight lathes for the machining of bearings.

Two crankshaft-grinding machines.

- d. Tinning plant. Three small tin-melting furnaces.
- e. Washing plant. One overhead traveling crane.
- f. Disassembly shop.

II. Transformer station and emergency power station:

- a. Transformer station.
- b. Emergency power station.

III. Mechanical department: 35x30x8 meters.

- a. Tool department and machine shop. Manufacture of tools for factory requirements. (Construction of jigs and fixtures, production of slide gauges).

Ten German-made machine tools including lathes, milling machines, and drilling machines.

- b. Machine shop. (Machining of pistons and connecting rods, valves, crankshafts, piston rings, milling of husks.)

Five German-made lathes, including two with a center distance of three meters and three with a center distance of two meters.

- c. Machine shop, serving the same purposes as Machine Shop b.

One horizontal milling machine, three horizontal grinding machines, one vertical grinding machine, two eccentric cylinder-grinding machines, four horizontal milling machines, four large drilling machines including two Raboma type machines, and three small bench drills.

IV. Administration building: 25x10 meters, four stories. Laboratories, including material-testing installations, were housed there. X-ray equipment, material-breaking tests.

V. Iron-foundry. 60x15x8 meters.

One pig-iron casting furnace. Two metric tons of coke per tap were needed. From 400 to 500 cylinder husks were cast there daily for factory requirements.

- a. Wood pattern shop.

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Legend to  
Enclosure 1  
Page 3

- VI. a. and b. Galvanizing plant (established in the spring of 1949).  
c. Forge (one pneumatic hammer).  
d. Electric welding station. Two electric welding apparatuses, two mazut-fired tempering furnaces, one Siemens tempering furnace.  
e. Autogenous welding station.  
(Installations a. through e. were accommodated in one workshop, 30x8 meters.)
- VII. Aluminum foundry: 20x6 meters.  
Two small aluminum-casting furnaces. The casting work was done by hand. Only pistons were cast there.
- VIII. Jack plant: Workshop, 35x12x6 meters.  
Only benches. Production of truck-lifting jacks.
- IX. Spare parts depot: 30x8x6 meters (floor space: 240 square meters).
- X. Loading platform. Constructed of concrete. Eight to ten meters long, five meters high. Only for truck loading.
- XI. Kitchen and mess hall, 25x10 meters.
- XII. Weighing machine.
- XIII. Storehouse. Storage of components, which require a considerable amount of time to repair.  
a. The guard detail and fire brigade.
- XIV. Transformer station. An overhead transmission line led to the transformer station.
- XV. Electro-shop, 10x8 meters. Armature-winding department.  
Repair shop for electric installation inside the plant.  
Central heating installations: in the basements of Buildings III and IV.
- XVI. Storage area for fuel and lubricants:  
Four old tank trucks of about 3,000 liters' capacity and drums containing gasoline, diesel oil, and lubricating oil.
- XVII. Storage yard: About 500 cubic meters of firewood were stored there.
- VIII. Storage yard: About 300 metric tons of coal were stored there.
- XIX. Coke: About 20 metric tons.
- XX. Storage area for raw materials and scrap metal.
- XXI. Low building housing an office and a store-room.  
A. Clinic.  
B. Mannesmann tube rolling mill.  
C. Mechanical works.  
x. The PWs' places of work.

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Building Site No 264 in StalingradGeneral:

1. Building Site No 264 belonged to a big building project, other similar sections of which should be completed by 1955. The layout of the new apartment blocks differed from the arrangement of the destroyed blocks insasmuch as the new blocks were to be built along a longitudinal axis which was shifted so as to run from the southwest to the southeast. Suitability for defense rather than town planning principles determined the layout of the new structures. The building operations in Building Site No 264 were started in 1947, according to Soviet workers. The entire area covered by the building site was about 900 meters square.

Management of works:

2. A building enterprise, which was generally referred to as Stalingrad Trust Promstroy and had the number 90, was in charge of the building operations. At intervals of not more than four weeks, the building site was inspected by an officers' committee. The committee included one general, as well as officers of the corps of engineers who wore silver epaulets. It was rumored that the members of the committee came from Stalingrad and from Moscow.

Description of the apartment blocks:

3. a. For layout and location of the apartment blocks, see Enclosure 4. .  
Eleven apartment blocks, including two long ones, were completed by March 1950. 13 more blocks were under construction and eight others were planned. Each block was 18 meters wide, 20 to 22 meters high, and had seven stories. The standard blocks were 60 meters long. Each of the long blocks was comprised of four standard blocks and was erected on terraces following the terrain. The buildings were constructed of brick and had gable type roofs, which were covered with slate slabs. The window and door frames were constructed of concrete. The interior of the buildings resembled barracks buildings. One room of 25 square meters was assigned to each family. Community kitchens were installed in the second floors. There were central heating systems. The entrances to the buildings were located on the courtyard sides. All houses had several bays extending from the basement up to the uppermost story.

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- b. Comment. The statements on the layout of the basements were based on the layout of one building, [REDACTED]. The basements of the other houses, [REDACTED] were built in the same way. For the horizontal plan and cross section of a basement, see Enclosures 5 and 6.) The outer foundations of the houses were 1.7 meters wide and 3.3 meters high, measuring from the floor to the ceiling of the basement. Below the floor of the basement, each foundation reached down to a depth of 1.3 meters. According to the blueprints, the foundations were to be constructed of concrete, actually, however, crushed stones bound with a little cement were used. The foundations of the bays were 45 cm thick and projected over the outsides of the houses by 45 cm. The foundations were 3.2 meters wide. The intervals between the individual bays were 5.35 meters long. Observing from the outside, each bay had four loopholes located 30 cm above ground level. The outer dimensions of the loopholes were about 40x20 cm; the inner ones were about 18x12 cm. The outsides of the loopholes were closed by rhombic fancy stones, which were easy to remove in case of an emergency. A round basement window, about 50 cm in diameter, topped each loophole and was located immediately beneath the ceiling of the basement. At the bays the house foundations had openings 90 cm wide and 2.1 meters high.

25X1X

- c. The pillboxes located in the interior of the basement were 8.7 meters wide and 2.2 meters high, but differed in length. The outside of the pillbox was enclosed by a gangway, 1.5 meters wide, which was bordered by

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Enclosure 2  
Page 2

the house foundations and, on its inner side, by a brick partition wall, 45 cm thick. The side walls of the pillbox were 145 cm thick and were constructed of reinforced concrete. The iron rods embedded in the concrete extended from the ceiling into the side walls like clamps. They were 40 cm thick and were arranged at lateral intervals of 1½ meters. Due to a shortage of concrete, some pillboxes were constructed of brick. They had only one main entrance fitted with a steel frame for armored doors, which were stored ready for installation. The entrances were 1.2 meters wide and two meters high. Besides this main entrance, each pillbox had a hole-shaped emergency exit for just one man to pass through. The pillbox ceiling had one layer of T-girders installed at intervals of one meter. If no T-girders were available, wooden beams were installed instead. The girders were topped by a layer of reinforced concrete, 55 cm thick. An empty space, 40 cm high, was located between the ceiling of the pillbox and that of the basement. The pillbox was ventilated by a cast iron pipe, 14 cm in diameter, which led through the ceiling of the pillbox into its interior and ended in the space between the ceilings of the pillbox and the basement.

- d. Underground gangways (see Enclosure 7 ) connected the individual houses, and also led below the streets to the apartment blocks located on the opposite side. They contained pipe lines installed beneath their ceilings. The inner width of the gangways was 1.5 meters; their outer walls were 1.7 meters thick. Their ceilings were of the same type as those of the pillboxes.

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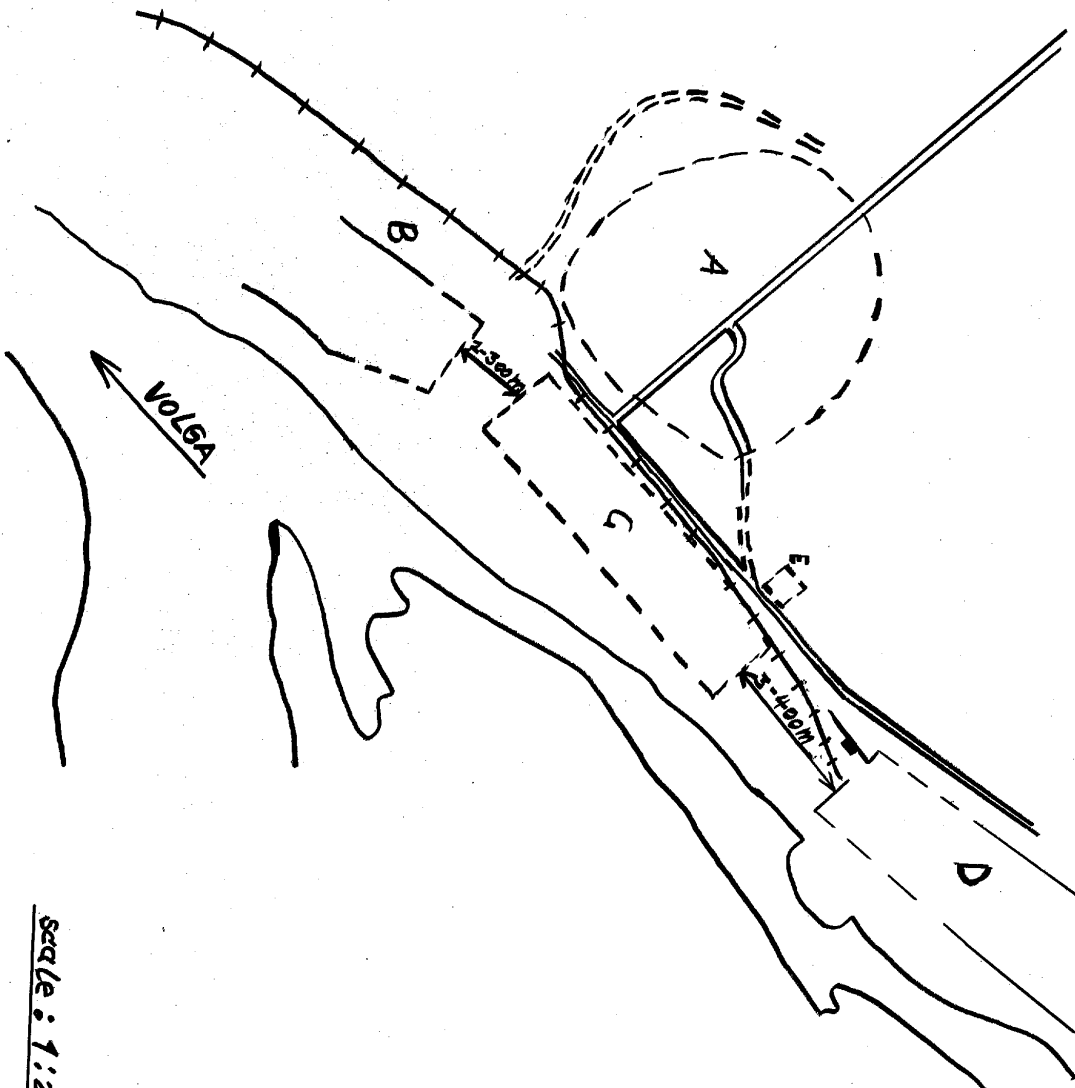
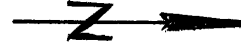
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Enclosure 3

Location of Building Site No. 264

Legend:

- A. Building Site No. 264.
- B. Krasnyy Oktyabr Plant
- C. Krasnyy Barrikadnyy Plant.
- D. Dzerzhinskiy Plant
- E. Culture Park.



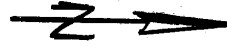
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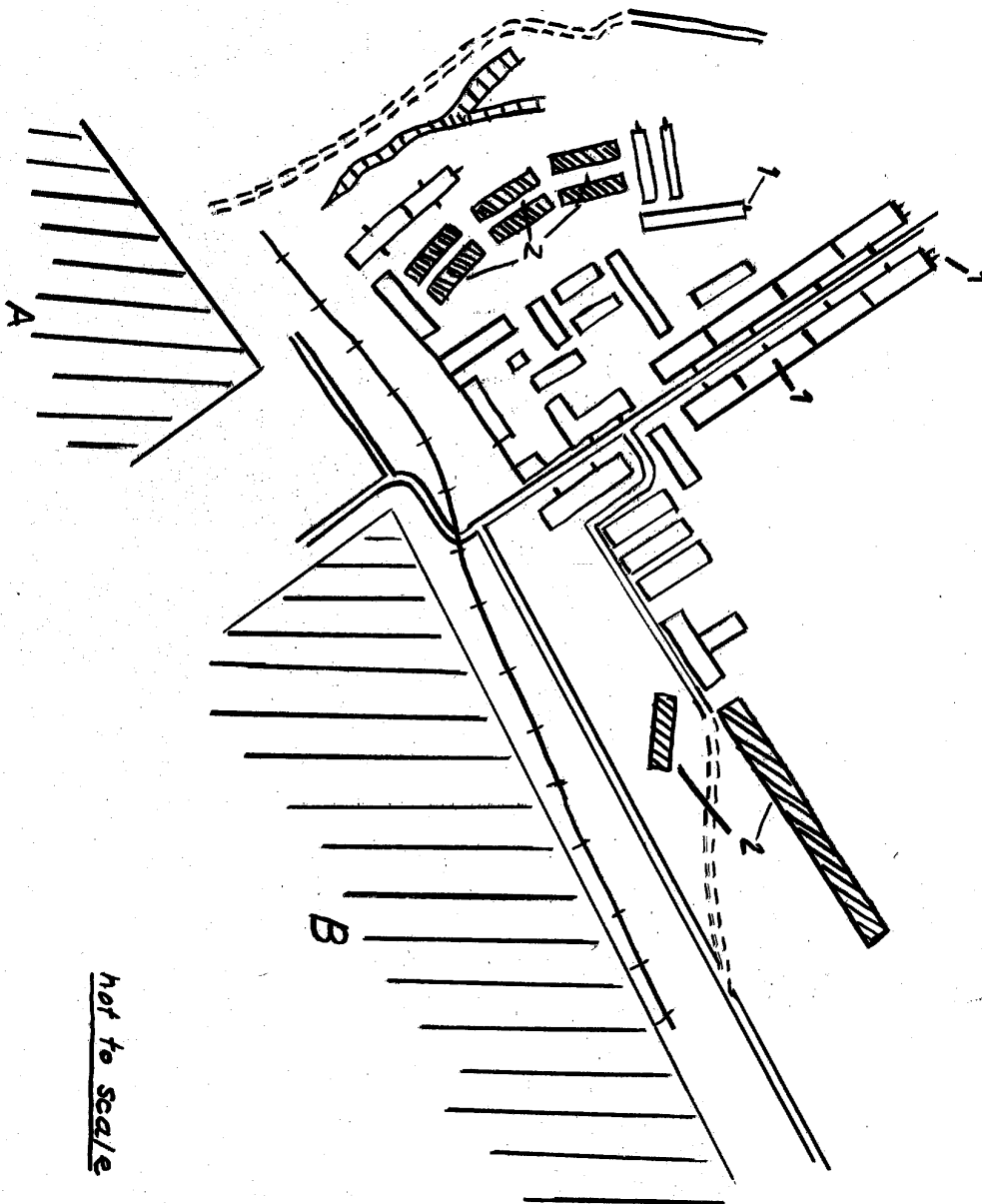
Enclosure 4

Building Site No. 264



Legend:

1. Bays with emplacements.
2. Structures to be constructed.
- A. Krasnyy Oktyabr Plant.
- B. Krasnyy Barrikadnyy Plant.



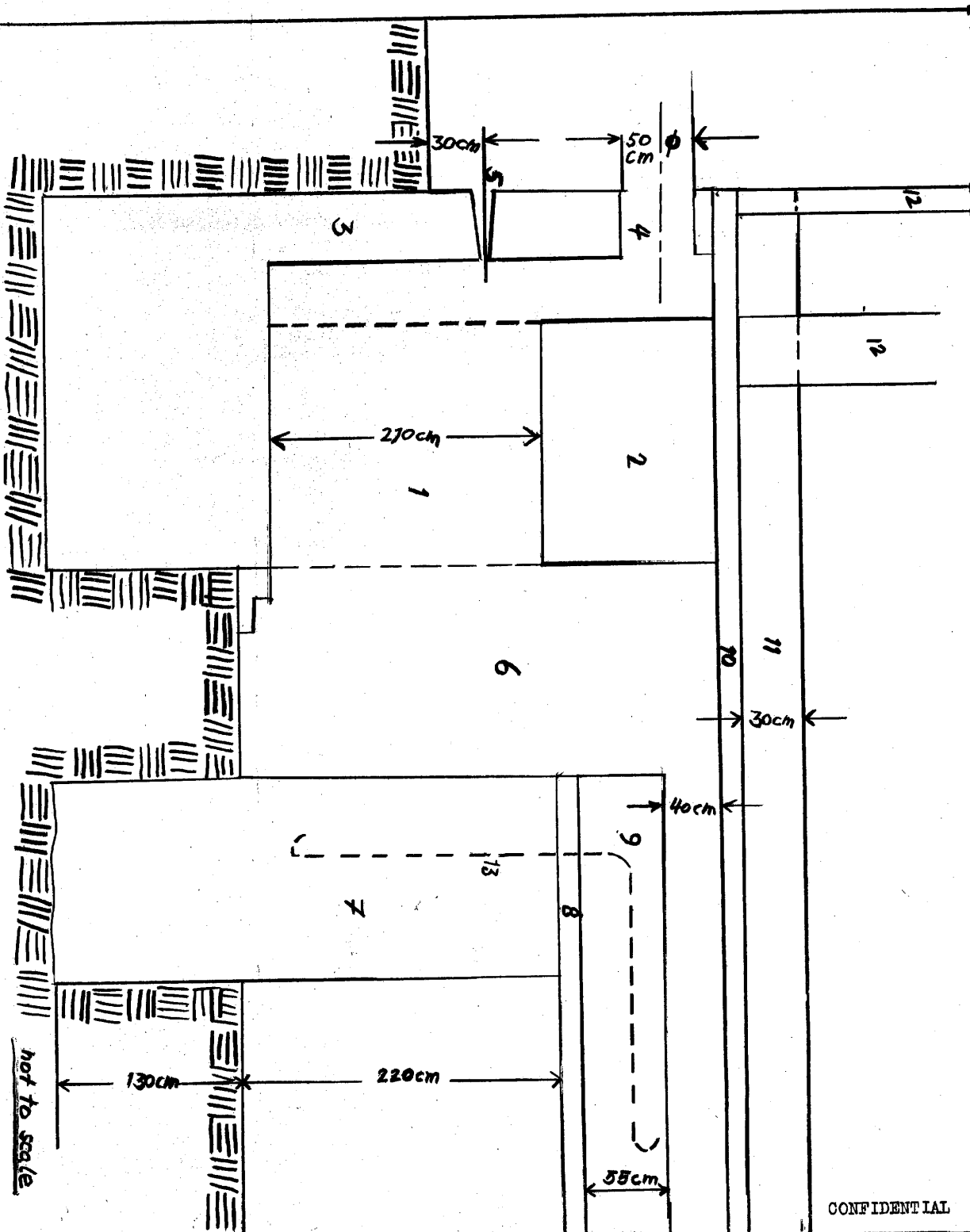
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Enclosure 6

Gross Section of Basement of  
Building Site No. 264



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Enclosure 6

Page 2

Legend

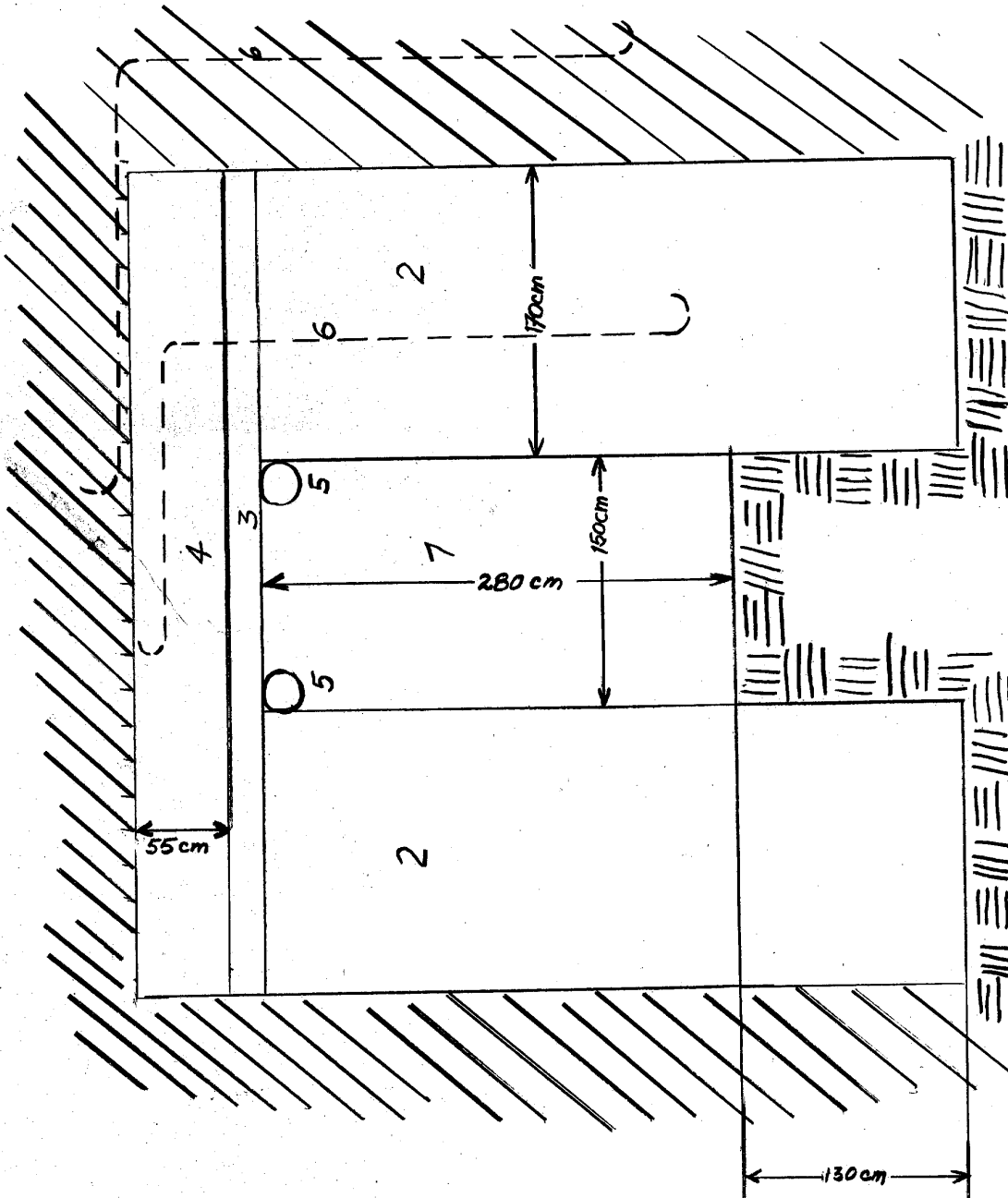
1. Emplacement.
2. Foundation.
3. Foundation of bay.
4. Basement window.
5. Loophole.
6. Gangway.
7. Pillbox wall.
8. T-girders.
9. Pillbox ceiling.
10. Wooden beams or T-girders.
11. Basement ceiling.
12. House and bay walls (brick construction).
13. Reinforcing iron rods.

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Enclosure 7

Cross Section of Basement Gangway  
of Building Site No. 264

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Legend:

1. Gangway.
2. Concrete walls.
3. T-girders.
4. Concrete ceiling.
5. Pipe lines.
6. Reinforcing iron rods.

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